/178 cont./

474 In addition to this general framework of mutual obligations, there
233 are others that vary according to the situation. Thus, for example,
464 the participant who does not have livestock works as a paid shepherd.
465 If he has some "heads" he still draws pay and takes care of his livestock together with that of the Tséligato. If he has a considerable flock so that he cannot work for the Tséligato, he does not receive wages but merely enjoys the general benefits and pays an equal share of the expenses.

Sometimes the participant has a very large number of sheep (200 for example) and of personnel (shepherds) for their tending. In this case it may happen his shepherds will care for his own livestock, while he himself takes care of the flocks of the Tséligato that do not have a shepherd; he will then receive wages for his work.

On the other hand, if his personnel is not sufficient, it is the Tséligato that will procure a shepherd for him on condition that he pay the Tséligato the wages of the latter.

474 Furthermore, the women of the participant's family must also work
233 for all the flocks, regardless of the number of livestock belonging to
464 their own family.

474 The expenses of herding are apportioned on the basis of "head of milch
233 ewes," without allowing for the yield of each. Other expenses, that is
435 to say, the duties and taxes imposed on the products, the expenses of hospitality of the Tséligato, the travel expenses of the Tséligas on behalf of the cooperative, etc., are divided equally among the participants on the basis of the number of animals each one owns.

474 The Tséligas is personally responsible to the participants in
554 case of loss of livestock caused by his carelessness. He is held also
672 responsible if he entrusts the sheep of one /179/ of the members to an incompetent shepherd and the latter's incompetence causes their loss.